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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

TOBACCO

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VOLUME III JUNE, 1936 NUMBER 4

THE COMMITTEE Appointed by the Board of Overseers to Visit the Library met on Monday, April 13. In the afternoon several members met in the Librarian's office, and were escorted to the Widener Room, where they were shown some interesting items drawn from Harry Widener's collection, especially a case with rare editions of the "Pickwick Papers." After visiting the Reading Room the Committee descended to the Archives Department, where there were several special exhibits, including early time-tables of the Harvard Branch Railroad, and specimens of various student periodicals.

In the evening the Committee met again for dinner at the Club of Odd Volumes, in Boston. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, Professor Kittredge presided. There were present Messrs. Harper, Hart, Lord, Lydenberg, A. H. Parker, Richardson, Taylor and Warren, of the Committee, and Professors Kittredge, Gay and Munn, and the Director and Librarian. After the dinner Messrs. Blake and Potter made brief reports of the condition of the Library, and there was general discussion of its needs.

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THE HARVARD TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION will centre in large degree in and about the Harvard College Library, and preparations for it are actively pro-

ceeding at the moment. The chief exhibit is the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Building and the collections of the College Library which are housed in it. The Library is a living working-centre of scholarly research.

In addition to the plant itself, we intend to put on display a series of exhibits covering various fields of human knowledge, which will continue through the entire summer. This includes Education, in which instance in addition to exhibits by the Library itself the Graduate School of Education will have a special exhibit in the Economics Seminar room showing the history of educational thought. Then will follow an exhibit of Romance Languages, especially of French and Italian Literature, June 22nd to July 10th; of the Classics, July 27th to August 14th; Mathematics and Astronomy, August 17th to September 4th; an exhibit of Germanic Languages and Literature will be put on display in the Germanic Museum, and the final period just before the actual ceremony, September 7th to 18th, will cover English Literature and Philosophy. The Library has, through the generosity of the Tercentenary Committee, obtained eighteen modern metal and plate-glass showcases, which will form henceforward part of its permanent equipment. These are placed in the front hall, in the corridor leading out from it towards the stacks, and in the hall outside the main reading-room.

These exhibits are being carried out with the coöperation of the departments particularly concerned, and the resources of the Library have been gladly put at the disposal of those who wished to utilize them. The mutual coöperation which has thus developed augurs well for the establishment of closer relations between the departments and the Library.

In addition to the books and manuscripts, the Harvard College Library is to be the centre of the historical exhibits relating to the University and its history over three hundred years. The actual history of the Univer-

sity will be set forth in an exhibit of documents from the archives which will cover the development of the University during these three centuries. These documents will be exhibited in frames around the walls of the main reading-room and will be installed at the close of Summer School.

During the actual ceremony, the Library will be the pivotal point at which the procession will form and march out to the stand which is to be erected against the steps of the Memorial Chapel. The celebration will afford to all members of the University, not least of all to the Library staff, an opportunity of assessing the richness and extent of the collections which form one of the proudest boasts of the University.

R. P. B.

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The formal opening of the Library's part in the Tercentenary celebration took place on May 11th when the President and members of the Board of Overseers visited the Library. They were conducted on a tour through the principal parts of the building, including the Archives, the Poetry Room and the Theatre Collection. The first exhibits were installed in the new cases, prominent among these being the insignia of the College, including the charter, the keys, and early records from the Archives.

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THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CLUB met Monday, November 18th, at 6 o'clock for dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club. Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the University Museum, spoke on the development of the several libraries connected with the Museum. After the address, the Club visited the Museum and viewed rare and interesting items from the Peabody Museum and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and their libraries.

A Chinese dinner of eight courses, arranged by Dr. A. K. Chiu, Librarian of the Chinese Collection, was held at Agassiz House, Radcliffe, on December 11th. Following the dinner, Mr. Dickson H. Leavens, formerly Treasurer of Yale-in-China, and in 1934 member of the Silver Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study monetary conditions in the Far East, spoke on "Recent social and economic changes in Asia." Short addresses were also given by Dr. James R. Ware, Professor Serge Elisséeff and Mrs. McMillan, secretary of the Missions Board of the Yenching Institute. Miss Georgiana Ames, Librarian of Radcliffe, invited the members of the Club to visit the Radcliffe Library.

On January 21st, the Club met at the Baker Library to discuss "Methods of handling and preserving manuscripts, pamphlets and other problem material." Mr. Walter B. Briggs of the College Library acted as chairman. Examples of work from the various libraries of the University were exhibited.

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, Director of the New York Public Library, was guest at a dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club on February 17th, and spoke on "The Library of Tomorrow." Professor Blake presided.

On Thursday evening, March 26th, Professor F. W. C. Hersey gave an illustrated lecture in Emerson Hall on "The Theatre Collection." After the lecture Mrs. Hall received the members of the Club in the rooms of the collection in the Widener Building, where she explained special methods in handling the varied material, and exhibited treasures.

Wednesday, April 15th, after dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club, the members adjourned to the Law School, where Professor Eldon R. James, Librarian, guided the Club in an inspection of the portraits in the Court Room and other sections of Langdell Hall.

On Saturday afternoon, May 23rd, about sixty members of the Club made a pilgrimage to the birthplace of

John Greenleaf Whittier, in Haverhill. Mr. Currier pictured the poet's life as boy, youth and young man in the old homestead, which is over two centuries old and still stands on the ancestral farm of the Whittiers.

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IT IS OFTEN said that a library's treasures are never really known, but it has seldom been my experience to have one come to light at the moment when wanted for research.

For twenty years a fragment of Keats's "Otho the Great" had lain unidentified in this Library, because it formed part of a scrapbook of manuscript material from the library of Mrs. James T. Fields. Later it was removed to the Poetry Room for use with Miss Lowell's Keats manuscripts, and a fortnight ago came to my attention, was identified, and restored to its proper place in the Fields scrapbook. It was during my investigation of the source of the manuscript that I discovered that it had turned up at the very time that a request had been received for photostats of our "Otho" fragments.

M. M. T.

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Mr. Currier was one of thirty-two library officials invited to attend the informal conference on Union Catalogues, held under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation at the Library of Congress, April 17–18, 1936.

Professor Blake, Mr. Currier, Miss Ford and Mr. Ballantyne attended the annual conference of the American Library Association at Richmond, Va., in May.

Mr. Briggs and Mr. Kilgour attended the meeting of the New England College Librarians at Mount Holyoke College on May 22. Mr. Briggs was the presiding officer.

Percy H. Tufts, a member of the Library staff for more than forty years, is retiring from the service in September. Mr. Tufts graduated from Amherst in the class of 1893. During his long connection with the Library he has been in charge of the forwarding of all new books as they came from the dealers, and custodian of the map collection and of the archives.

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HARVARD'S LIBRARIAN, after nearly forty-eight years of service in the Library, is retiring next fall, and this will be the last number of the "Harvard Library Notes" he will have the pleasure of editing. He cannot let this pass without expressing to the members of the Committee appointed by the Overseers to visit the Library his sincere gratitude and appreciation of their generosity and interest which alone have made these "Notes" possible. And at the same time, he wants to thank the Friends of the Library and all others, although not enrolled in that organization, whose constant and generous gifts have contributed so much toward making the Library all that it is to-day.

A. C. P.

SOME EARLY BOOKS ON TOBACCO

A Paper read before The Club of Odd Volumes in Boston, April 10, 1910, with some omissions and a few additions

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING in the fifteenth century was destined to revolutionize the intellectual life of the world; the introduction of tobacco in the sixteenth century revolutionized the social life of mankind. Tobacco more than any other one thing marks a distinction between the social life of the last three centuries and that of all preceding time. There is no other artificial custom so universal to-day. Throughout the whole world, man, be he civilized or savage, is a smoker. And there is no other one article which has so widespread a commerce as tobacco. It is not strange, then, that a vast literature should have grown up on the subject; ever since its introduction into Europe in the middle of the sixteenth century, books have been written on tobacco in some of its many aspects, — its origin and history, its physical and moral effects on man, its use as a medicine, its agriculture and manufacture, its commerce and adulteration, its taxation and even its prohibition; and finally poems and plays and prose essays dealing with it in a more or less fanciful way.

For some years I have amused myself by making a selection of these books; I say selection, because to collect them would require a very long purse, unlimited leisure, and more shelf room than most people have at their command. But even my modest selection numbers over six hundred items; so in talking about it I must of necessity make a still further choice. As the earliest books on a subject are generally the most worthy of attention, at least from a bibliographical standpoint, I shall confine myself to some of them. My purpose is not to attempt to trace the history of tobacco and so I shall have nothing to say of the first references to it in accounts of voyages and travels, in herbals, and in medical books. Such allusions, although interesting to the general reader and important to the historian, would lead me too far afield.

The honor of having written the first book to be wholly devoted to tobacco belongs to a French recluse and scholar, Jacques Gohory. Born in the early part of the sixteenth century, he had been in his younger days a courtier and a lawyer, but he had, he tells us, in order to enjoy, far from the troubles, vices, and confusions of the world, the contemplation of nature and the pursuit of the great secrets of the heavens and the earth, withdrawn to a life of studious solitude. He dabbled in alchemy and occult sciences, made several translations from Latin and Italian authors, but above all he took delight in his beautiful garden which was situated not far from the present Jardin des Plantes. He grew here all manner of rare plants, and among them was tobacco, then recently brought into France from Portugal by the ambassador Jean Nicot. Concerning the wonderful virtues of this new plant he grew enthusiastic, and partly to celebrate them and partly, as he quaintly says, lest his friends should think him mad in abandoning the two courts, — that of the Prince and that of justice, — he produced this little book. It is entitled: "Instruction sur LHerbe

Petum dite en France l'Herbe de la royne ou Medicée," and was printed in Paris by Galiot du Pré in 1572. The word "petum" which figures in the title is said to be the original Peruvian name for tobacco. The book is a small pamphlet of thirty-two pages and is adorned with two fairly good woodcuts of the tobacco plant. Gohory describes the appearance of the plant, the method of growing it, and of preparing medicines from its leaves, and discants at some length on its value as a drug. But of its history he has little to say, nor does he mention smoking, except to refer to the fact, "very remarkable, if it be true, that in Florida the perfume of the dried leaves of tobacco burned on a chafing dish doth sustain for three or four days the person receiving the vapor through the nose." Some of his information he acknowledges he obtained from the "Maison Rustique" of Estienne and Liebault, in the 1572 edition of which a description of tobacco is first introduced; but he differs from these authors as to the best way of planting and growing tobacco and the proper method of making medicines therefrom. Most of his knowledge of the plant, however, he seems to have gathered at first hand from his own observations or from conversations with his friends.

The year before Gohory issued his book there appeared in Spain a work, which although it does not deal solely with tobacco, yet because it was one of the earliest to call attention to its medical properties and also because it was destined to form the often unacknowledged basis of many of the earlier treatises, deserves to be mentioned. This was Dr. Nicolas Monardes' History of the things brought from the West Indies which serve in medicine. The second part of this work, which was published in Seville in 1571, devotes many pages to a description of the plant and the marvelous cures it has effected. The book was popular and went through several editions in Spain; it was translated into Italian and Latin and also into English. The latter translation,

by John Frampton, was first printed in 1577 under the pleasant title: "Joyfull Newes Out of the new found world," and was reprinted in 1580, 1596, and 1598. Monardes was chiefly concerned with the medicinal value of the new plant and he begins his account of tobacco (I quote Frampton's translation) by saying: "Within these few yeeres there hath beene brought into Spayne of it, more to adornate Gardens with the fairenesse thereof, and too geue a pleasaunt sight, than that it was thought to haue the maruelous medicinable vertues, which it hath, but nowe wee doe vse it more for his vertues, than for his fairenesse. For surely they are such which doe bring admiration." And from this he goes on to enumerate the various "grieves it will cure withal." Smoking had not yet become known in Europe and the only reference he makes to it is the statement that the chief priest of the Indians when consulted on any business of importance "tooke certayne leaues of the Tabaco, and cast them into the fire, and did receiue the smoke of them at his mouth, and at his nose with a Cane, and in taking of it, hee fell downe vppon the ground, as a Dead man"; on waking from his stupor he related the visions he had seen, and interpreted them "as to him seemed best, or as the Diuell had counselled him. . . . In like sort the rest of the Indians for their pastime, doe take the smoke of the Tabaco, too make themselues drunke withall, and to see the visions. . . . And as the Deuil is a deceuer, & hath the knowledge of the vertue of hearbes, so did he shew the vertue of this Hearb, that by the meanes thereof, they might see their imaginations, and visions, that he hath represented to them, and by that meanes deceiue them." It is interesting to note that Frampton has inserted in his translation of Monardes a long extract from the "Maison Rustique" without indicating that it is by another author. The whole literature of tobacco is full of such borrowings.

The next writer to treat of tobacco seems to have been Giles Everaerts, an Antwerp physician. His book, "De Herba Panacea, quam alii tabacum, alii petum, aut nicotianam vocant," was printed at Antwerp in 1583 and again in 1587. He gives some account of the history of the plant and specific directions for its medical use in the treatment of many diseases. In 1659, there appeared in England a small volume entitled: "Panacea; or The Universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the Wonderfull Vertues of Tobacco Taken in a Pipe, with its Operation and Use both in Physick and Chyrurgery. By Dr Everard, &c." Here again we have one of the frauds of tobacco literature, and this time a double one. More than half of the book, including the preface, is translated not from Everaerts but from Neander's "Tabacologia" published in 1622; and in the second place, while Everaerts does not so much as mention smoking or "taking tobacco in a pipe," Neander is very much inclined to doubt the value of the practise.

The first English book to treat of tobacco was a pamphlet of 54 pages published in 1595, and of it only two copies are known to exist — one in the library of the American Antiquarian Society, and the other in the Huntington Library.* Curiously, while the text of the two are alike, the titles are entirely different. The Antiquarian Society's copy bears the title: "Tabaco. The distinct and seuerall opinions of the late and best Phisitions that haue written of the diuers natures and qualities thereof. Gathered by A. C. London, Printed by Adam Islip. 1595." On page 15 there is an interesting woodcut of a man smoking. In the Huntington copy this woodcut appears also on the title-page, which has a different imprint: "London, Printed for William Bar-

* The Harvard Library has a photostat of each of these. See Robert J. Kane, "Anthony Chute, Thomas Nashe, and the First English work on Tobacco." (Review of English Studies, April, 1931.)

low, and are to be sold at his shop in Gracious-street. 1595." In this copy there is a woodcut representing the tobacco plant — obviously copied, and reversed in the copying, from the cut in Frampton's translation of Monardes. The leaf containing this is missing in the Antiquarian Society's copy. There can be little doubt that the "A. C." of the title-page was Anthony Chute, a minor poet, whose principal claim to fame was having secured the biting enmity of Thomas Nashe. Our author is a staunch believer in the virtues of tobacco as a medicine. "I thinke," he says, "that there is nothing that harmes a man inwardly from his girdle vpward, but may be taken away with a moderate vse of *Tabacco*." It will relieve the fatigue of a long journey, cure headaches, prevent drowsiness, and induce sleep, and he specially advises its use "after a certaine kind of merry assembling, called the Drunkards round." Most of the little book is taken up with a résumé of the opinions of previous writers on tobacco and he mentions most of the authors noted above, including Gohory, Monardes, and Everaerts. Unlike most of them he advocates "drinking tobacco" in earthen or silver pipes. At the very close of the century there appeared in England another tobacco book: "Diets Dry Dinner" by Henry Buttes (1599). A "dry dinner," the author explains, is "without any drinke except Tabacco, (which is but Dry Drinke)." *

Thus the literature of tobacco in the sixteenth century is scanty. Yet we learn through the increasing number of allusions in other books that the custom of "drinking tobacco" was rapidly spreading throughout Europe. In 1602, the flood-gates seem to have been opened and there began the deluge of books on tobacco which has poured forth uninterruptedly even to the present day.

* A copy of this rare work came to the Harvard Library in 1928, from the library of William Augustus White.

In this year there appeared in England alone no less than four books on the subject.

The first of these is an anonymous poetical tract of twenty-one pages, entitled "The Metamorphosis of Tabacco." On the authority of a contemporary inscription on the title-page of one of the five or six known copies of the poem, it is believed to have been written by Sir John Beaumont, an elder brother of the dramatist. The poem is interesting as being an early and not unsuccessful specimen of the mock-heroic; and while as a whole it is not entirely above the charge of dulness, it has many a well-turned phrase and not a few lines of real merit. The author invents a mythological origin for tobacco, indulges in a wealth of now half-forgotten classical allusion, and is profusely extravagant in his praise of the plant.

So far it had been a triumphant progress for the new Indian herb, it had received nothing but fair words; but with the great increase of smoking the enemies of tobacco began to bestir themselves. In the same year that Beaumont sang its praise, the press brought forth the first of the many violent attacks that were destined to assail but yet scarcely to check its progress. It bore the title: "Work for Chimny-sweepers: or A warning for Tabacconists. Describing the pernicious vse of *Tabacco*, no lesse pleasant then profitable for all sorts to reade. Fumus patriae, Igne alieno Luculentior. As much to say, Better be chokt with English hemp, then poisoned with Indian Tabacco." The introductory verses to the book are signed by the letters "J. H." and it is not impossible that these initials may stand for the satirist Joseph Hall, later Bishop of Exeter; the lines are vigorous and rugged enough to be from his pen and he in his acknowledged writings showed himself to be a hater of this Indian weed. Whoever he may have been, the author begins his attack by a statement of the "eight principall reasons or arguments" for "the dislike I haue

conceiued in the vse and practise of Tabacco." I have not space to quote all of these, but we may notice that while the fourth objection is "that it withereth and drieth vp naturall moisture in our bodies," the fifth is "that it decayeth and dissipateth naturall heate." But such little inconsistencies never trouble your would-be banisher of tobacco. His seventh reason is perhaps the most remarkable: "for that the first author and finder hereof was the Diuell, and the first practisers of the same were the Diuells Priests, and therefore not to be vsed of vs Christians." When we look into the body of the book to see how he supports this assertion we find he grounds it solely on the two sentences from Monardes quoted above.

But this attack was not to go unchallenged, for hardly had it come from the press than Dr. Roger Marbecke, one of the royal physicians, issued "A Defence of Tabacco: with a Friendly Answer to the late printed Booke called Worke for Chimny-Sweepers, &c." The worthy doctor, then a man advanced in years and of high standing in his profession, writes with exceeding good-humor and no little wit. He refers to his work as a "sporting exercise" written "to passe the time these Christmasse holy daies." He answers his opponent with both logic and good-natured ridicule and enlivens his discourse with several anecdotes. For example, the author of "Work for Chimny-sweepers" had grudgingly admitted here and there that tobacco was a cure for certain diseases; Marbecke brings together these admissions and writes as follows:

> What? To be good to cure dropsies, and waterish diseases, and rheumes, and scuruies, and cold, and weake stomackes, &c. Why? what would you more? would you haue it good for all things? Nay: the honest stranger that praised butter so much, could neuer bring that to passe in his butter as good as it was: for when that he had said all the good he could of it, saying, it was good to eate at all times, both morning and euening, and good for all sorts of people both early and late, and good for pies, cakes, and spice-

bread, and many other iunketing knackes; and in the end praised it so excessiuely, that at the last he confirmed it with an oath, that it was the only thing in the world, for it was good for all things: Nay, ho there, sayd a good fellow and a stander by, Thats not so: for it is not good to stop ouens. Although *Tabacco* be not good for all things: no, nor for so many things neither, as butter is perchance, yet by my say: it is well, if it be good for so many things, and so great matters, as dropsies and the like, as you haue sayd: and you shall hardly match him againe I warrant you, with his like in all points.

Tobacco's friends did not rest satisfied with this answer, — perhaps because it was too temperate, — for in this same year, 1602, there appeared "A New and Short Defense of Tabacco: with the effectes of the same, and the right use thereof." As I have never been able to find a copy of this second defence, you will be spared quotations from it.

Two years later the anti-tobacconists again entered the field, and this time with a royal champion. I suppose no one of the thousands of books dealing with the subject is so well known to the general public as King James's "A counterblaste to Tobacco," first printed anonymously in 1604, but included in the folio edition of the Works of King James, in 1616. In 1672 it was reprinted in quarto, together with other tracts against smoking, in two forms, one entitled "King James his Counterblast to tobacco" and the other called "Two Broadsides against Tobacco." A Latin version, called "Misocapnus," appeared in the translation of the King's works in 1619 and 1689, and was also printed with other works on tobacco in Utrecht in 1644. Finally in the nineteenth century there were some half a dozen reprints.* I am inclined to think that but for its royal authorship this piece would have slipped into oblivion together with "Work for Chimny-sweepers" and all

* The first edition is of the greatest rarity; there is a copy in the Bodleian, but not in the British Museum; the Huntington Library has a copy, and the Harvard Library now has the William A. White copy.

the other contemporary attempts to dislodge tobacco from the place it had made for itself. It is no better as an argument and no bitterer in invective than some of the others. It is so well known that I will forbear further discussion of it, although I cannot omit quoting the final lines, even if they must be familiar to many: "A custome lothsome to the eye, hatefull to the Nose, harmefull to the braine, daungerous to the Lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomelesse."

After this royal screed there was a lull in the tobacco war, and there seem to have been no separate treatises until in 1610 Dr. Edmund Gardiner brought out his book briefly entitled: "The Trial of Tabacco, wherein, his worth is most worthily expressed: as, in the name, nature, and qualitie of the sayd hearb; his special vse in all Physicke, with the true and right vse of taking it, as well for the Seasons and times, as also the Complexions, Dispositions, and Constitutions, of such Bodies, and Persons as are fittest: and to whom it is most profitable to take it." A copy of this book came to Harvard with the books from the library of William A. White. "What," exclaims the author, "is a more noble medicine, or more readie at hand than Tobacco?" and he gives prescriptions that would make a physician of the present day shudder, not to mention the probable effect on the unhappy patient. Dr. Gardiner, in spite of his high estimation of tobacco as an all-useful drug, protests vigorously against the extravagant use of it by the gallants of the day, declaring that "the patrimony of many noble young gentlemen have been quite exhausted, and have vanished cleane away with this smoky vapour, and hath most shamefully and beastly flyen out at the masters nose. . . . Thus you see that Tobacco is a fantasticall attracter, and glutton-feeder of the appetite, rather taken of many for wantonnesse, when they

have nothing else to do than for any absolute or necessarie use."

As the great calumniator of tobacco was a Scotch king, it is fitting that a few years later one of its staunchest defenders should be a Scotch physician. In 1614, Dr. William Barclay published at Edinburgh his "Nepenthes or the Vertues of Tabacco." Unfortunately, the collection has no copy of this rare book. The following sentences are quoted from the edition reprinted in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club 1841.

Of this "happie and holy herbe," he says:

> It preserueth from the toothach: it cureth the migraine, the colicke, the cogh, the cold: It stayeth growing fatte: it is the antidotte of Hypochrondriacke melancholie, it prepareth the stomacke for meat: it maketh a clear voice, it maketh a sweet breath, it cleareth the sight, . . . it comforteth nerues. . . . And in few words it is the princesse of physical plants. . . . It is the only medicament in the world ordained by nature to entertaine good companie: insomuch that it worketh neuer so well, as when it is giuen from man to man, as a pledge of friendshippe and amitie. . . . But auarice and greedines of gaine haue moued the Marchants to apparell some European plants with Indian Coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco. Some others haue Tabacco from Florida indeede, but . . . they sophisticate and farde the same in sundrie sortes with blacke spice, Galanga, aqua vitae, Spanish wine, Anise seedes, oyle of Spicke and such like. . . . There is one William Anslop, an honest man dwelling in Bishops-gate street, hard within the gate that selleth the best Tabacco in England, and vseth it most discreetly.

Not long after this appeared a poem that must have delighted the King's heart, for it out-Jamed James in hot invective against "Tobacco's smoakie mist." It bore for a title: "Tobacco battered; the Pipes shattered (about their Eares that idlely Idolize so base & barbarous a Weed; or at least-wise ouer-loue so loathsome Vanitie:) by a Volley of holy Shot Thundered from Mount Helicon." Its author was Joshua Sylvester, the translator of Du Bartas and a favorite of King James. The poem was licensed in 1615, but it is not clear that it really appeared separately; it is usually

found bound in with collections of his other poems, although its pagination (pp. 81–116) does not fit into the confused collation of any of these collections. It has a perhaps undeserved reputation for excessive dullness and it must be confessed that some of its more than eight hundred lines are stupid. Yet as a whole it has a rude forcefulness and power that make it by no means impossible to read, — which is more than can be said of some verse of that day. Sylvester condemns the smoking of tobacco, "Of Vanities, the vainest Vanity," in terms more marked for strength than elegance.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, prosecutions for witchcraft were common in England, and among those who pursued and caused the conviction of many a poor old woman on this charge was one John Darrell. But Darrell himself was found to be a rank impostor. One of his chief opponents who attacked him in print and aided largely in exposing him as a cheat was John Deacon. Now, witches of course were the devil's own servants, and we have also learned from our earlier authors that the devil was the inventor and protector of tobacco; therefore it is somewhat surprising to find this same John Deacon, the defender of witches, coming out as a defamer of tobacco. Yet in 1616, some fourteen years after he had printed his attack on Darrell, he issued the bitterest and most delightfully unreasonable book against tobacco that was ever written. This book, which the Huth catalogue declares is one of the rarest on the subject, takes the form of a long dialogue, or argument, between Capnistus, a young sea-captain about to sail for the West Indies, "from whence he intended to trafficke Tobacco into this our English Island," and his friend Hydrophorus, who seems to have been a very meddlesome and long-winded old fellow. He has a great hate for "filthie tobacco fumes" and tries by every conceivable argument to dissuade Capnistus from his undertaking. The

latter fights valiantly for a while but, gradually weakening at last after one hundred and seventy pages of talking back and forth, capitulates and agrees not only to give up his voyage but also to destroy what tobacco he has on hand. Although undeniably prosy, the book holds our interest if only because of the amazing variety of unexpected ills and disasters both to the individual and to the nation that Hydrophorus insists are due to the use of tobacco. The title-page may serve as an index to the style and a table of the contents:

Tobacco Tortured, or, the Filthie Fume of Tobacco Refined: Shewing all sorts of Subiects, that the inward taking of Tobacco fumes, is very pernicious vnto their bodies; too too profluuious for many of their purses; and most pestiferous to the publicke State. Exemplified apparently by most fearefull effects: More especially, from their treacherous proiects about the Gun-powder Treason; From their rebellious attempts of late, about their preposterous disparking of certaine Inclosures: as also, from sundry other their prodigious practises. If sweete oyntments and perfumes do vndoubtedly reioyce the heart of a man: then surely, all noysome sauours, and poysonsome smels (such as is the filthie fume of Tobacco) inwardly taken, must necessarily disquiet, and driue the same into a dangerous condition.

In the first part of his book, which, by the way, is appropriately dedicated to King James, Deacon proves to his entire satisfaction that tobacco will destroy the smoker in body, mind, and soul; in the second part he shows its pestiferous effects on his family and his country. These are due to the great cost of tobacco and the consequent necessary impoverishment of the smoker. Tobacco by the pound at "the lowest price, could not bee had vnder four markes or fortie shillings, which amounteth to three shillings foure pence an ounce at the least. Is not this (thinkest thou) an exceeding high rate for filthie Tobacco? . . . an excessiue great price for a pernicious poysonsome smoke?" The smoker's family will surely go hungry and half-clothed. He draws such a pitiful picture of a tobacconist's son, that in spite of its length I am tempted to quote it, if only

as a warning to those of us who are fathers and still persist in smoking.

Imagine thou shouldest here behold before thy face, a yong tender brat, or little pretie nest-cukkle (beginning to bite in the lip, to whimper a little) and then (creeping pretily betweete the degenerate father his legs) should cry out and say thus vnto him in the name of all the rest of his brethren and sisters: Dad, hearke Dad in thine eare. Am not I thy best boy, am I not, Dad? And doest thou not loue me thy best boy, Dad? Harke Dad, thou wert wont (whē thou wenst to the Faires) to buy thy best boy, fine knacks, fine boxes, fine rattles, a fine feather, a fine gilden dagger, and a fine golden hobbie-horse: wert thou not, Dad? And wilt thou now let me thy white-headed boy runne barefoote and bare-legged without hose and shooes? Why harke Dad, hath the fire of Tobacco filched thy purse? Hath filthie Tobacco flames enforced all thy golden angels to creepe couertly out of thy coffers into thy profluuious pouch, and from thence to flie forth all about? Tell me good Dad, hath the poysonsome stinke of those filthie Tobacco fumes made me thy owne pretie boy, my brethren and sisters to stinke now so horribly in thy vnnatural nostrils, as thou art vtterly vnable (how willing soeuer) to buy my brother Humfrey an hat, or little Francke a fustian coate, or my sister Kate a new coife, or poore prettie Tib a tawdrie lace, or yet me thy best boy a new nothing to hang on my sleeue?

Richard Braithwait, the poet, is best known to-day for his doggerel verses, "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys," but the only one of his many books to concern us here is his prose tract: "The Smoaking Age, or, the man in the mist: with the life and death of Tobacco. Dedicated to those three renowned and imparallel'd Heroes, Captaine Whiffe, Captaine Pipe, and Captaine Snuffe. To whom the Author wisheth as much content, as this Smoaking Age can afford them. . . . At the Signe of Teare-Nose, 1617." This, which is usually found bound up with his "Solemne Joviall Disputation, Theoreticke and Practicke, briefly shadowing the Lawe of Drinking," is accounted rare by the booksellers, although copies turn up much more frequently than do copies of many of the works I have previously described. The frontispiece depicting a tobacconist's shop of the early seventeenth century, is most curious. The book

itself is another savage attack on tobacco. Like some of his predecessors, Braithwait invents a mythological origin for the plant, declaring it to be the illegitimate offspring of Bacchus and Proserpine. After a rather long story telling of the weed's advent and its spread throughout the world to the great harm of mankind, he concludes with "Time's Complaint against Tobacco." "Beleeve times words! it is not the swarthy-chopt Tobacco-drugge, that will yeeld you content in the expence of your time: You may smoake it long ere you better your owne discourse, or make your Accounts even, which Time expects at your hands. A whole ounce of Tobacco will hardly purchase one dram of wit; Repentance is the best fruit you shall reape out of such an unsavoury herbe." The book ends with two poems, "Time's Sonnet" and "Chaucer's Incensed Ghost." The final lines of the latter are

> . . . for there seldome come
> Tobacco-Factors to Elysium.

Pepys somewhere, I remember, laughs at his old aunt for her faith in Dr. Venner, whose book, "Via Recta ad Vitam Longam," served the good people of England for more than two generations as an infallible guide to health. Dr. Tobias Venner, of Bath, of which place by the way he was one of the first exploiters, wrote in 1621, "A Briefe and Accurate Treatise, concerning The taking of the fume of Tobacco, which very many, in these dayes, doe too too licentiously vse." While he strongly disapproves of the immoderate use of tobacco and especially of the pernicious custom of taking the fume down into the stomach and lungs, or, as we should say, inhaling it, Venner thinks that rightly and moderately used according to the rules that he proceeds to set forth, tobacco-smoking may even be beneficial to certain people. I have space only to summarize a few of the quainter of his ten rules. "It is to be most commonly

taken mornings fasting, after a little stirring of the body, and also sometimes about halfe an houre before dinner and supper, but especially at the time of going to bed, . . . after trauelling in misty foggy and rainy weather, because it preventeth catarhes, and rheumes." It is not to be taken at meals, nor within four or five hours after them, nor should you drink "betweene the taking of the fumes, as our smoakie Tobacconists are wont." And finally "that you go not abroad into the aire, presently vppon the taking of the fume, but rather refrain there-from the space of halfe an houre or more." If they follow these rules, people of a cold disposition of the brain and such as are rheumatic will be benefited by tobacco; but all who "are of a melancholericke constitution" are advised to shun it.

In the next year, namely 1622, there was published by Isaac Elzevir the most serious and important of the early books on tobacco, Johann Neander's "Tabacologia." Elzevir printed a second edition in 1626 and a French translation appeared at Lyons in 1625, 1628, and 1630. An English version of part of the work was issued without the author's name, as I have already mentioned, in 1659. Neander, a native of Bremen, although a young man when he wrote this treatise, was a physician of good reputation, and had evidently studied his subject carefully. His book is a quarto of nearly 300 pages, and is illustrated with several interesting plates of naked savages cultivating the tobacco plant and of various kinds of pipes. He relates at some length the history of the introduction and the spread of tobacco, and cites the fact that it was already an important article of commerce in Holland. Smoking he says may be good for men of certain temperaments and beneficial for certain diseases; it also improves the memory. For the excessive use of tobacco he has no tolerance; it ruins mind and body of both the smoker and his descendants. To those that will smoke he com-

mends the use of long pipes so that the smoke may be cooler and more agreeable. But while thus disapproving of the use of tobacco for the mere pleasure of it, he considers that as a medicine it has no equal. His French translator, in summing up the book, declares that tobacco is the universal medicine, a cure for all ailments, a Pandora's box containing in faith all kinds of good. And indeed it is hard to think of a disease that Neander does not say may be cured by its use in some of the many forms in which he prescribes it. Toothache, ear-ache, dysentery, smallpox, the plague, cataracts, asthma, ulcers, wounds, — these are a few of the ills that it will surely cure. For one or another of these, he will give it, sometimes as a syrup, sometimes as a tea, or gruel, sometimes as an oil, again in the form of troches or pills, and frequently as a salve or ointment. His prescriptions are fearfully and wonderfully made, as was the wont with these early practitioners. I note one in which there are forty-one different ingredients, and another which calls for one pound of tobacco leaves steeped in oil, twelve live frogs, and four live earth worms; when well cooked, add spirits of wine, — and you will have a fine remedy for the gout.

We have now surveyed the first half century of the literature of tobacco and time bids us halt.

> Good Oldman, eye thy Glasse,
> See, how those Sands doe fall!
> None can againe recall:
> Old houres doe quickly passe,
> Shall Smoake consume them all?

And so let me end this smoke-talk with the concluding words of old Monardes as rendered by our friend Frampton: "This is the substance which I haue gathered of this hearb, so celebrated and called Tabaco for that surely it is an hearb of great estimation, for the excellent vertues that it hath, as wee hath sayde."

These last lines are written just twenty-six years to a day after the above paper was read before the Club of Odd Volumes, in its new club house on Mount Vernon Street, in Boston. The tobacco collection as then described contained about six hundred volumes. Many of these were bought when the collector was in Paris in 1905. He made the habit of asking booksellers for books on Tobacco; most of them seemed to misunderstand his wants and directed him to the nearest tobacconist. One dealer alone seemed to comprehend and sympathize with his desires, and admitted he did have a few books on the subject — he would assemble them the next day. When the collector returned he was amazed to see a small bookcase full of tobacco books. He nearly went bankrupt, although the prices were reasonable. When the collection was turned over to the Harvard Library in 1915, it consisted of 860 volumes and pamphlets.

Since then additions have come from various sources, some from the original collector, some from the gifts of the Friends of the Library, and some from general funds. The collection now numbers nearly 1200 items.

ALFRED C. POTTER

THE HOWE FUND

In the spring of 1931, the Library received through the bequest of Henry Saltonstall Howe, '69, a fund of $25,000 "for the purchase of books, preferably those having an association interest." Mr. Howe implied that what he wished was the purchase of the actual volumes that had been associated by ownership or otherwise with outstanding personalities. After five years, it is interesting to look back to see what use the Library has made of this opportunity. In most cases the term "as-

sociation book" has not been limited to the interest of mere ownership; it has rather tended toward a scholarly interest in books that have been annotated and thus throw new light on the thoughts, ideas, and sometimes even the characters of the annotators.

The first book to be purchased from this fund was a copy of Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi's "Retrospection." London, 1801, which contained numerous notes and corrections in the author's handwriting. This was later followed by Mrs. Piozzi's copy of the "Religio Medici," by Sir Thomas Browne, with autograph notes written by her in 1803 when she was sixty-two. They indicate a close reading of this book, a clear, alert, vigorous mind and much common sense. She refers to herself as follows: "Well, my dear Doctor, I have outlived the Papacy of Rome, and ye Monarchy of France & the Three Republics, Venice, Holland & Genoa — tis Time for H: L: P: to dye I fear; lest She should outlive England itself, 1803."

The second book which the Library acquired was Charles Lamb's copy of Dr. Henry More's "A Collection of Several Philosophical Writings." London, 1712. This was inscribed by Lamb on the inside of the front cover "Mr. Lamb 20 Russell St. Cov't Garden." On a few margins Lamb has made notations, some of a rather caustic nature. Books from Lamb's library are excessively rare, as the greater part of his collection was destroyed.

To the Library's extraordinarily fine collection of John Donne have been added two books from his own library: Fr. Guicciardini's "Propositioni overo considerationi in materia . . . concetti politici." Vinegia, 1588, and "Piu consigli et avvertementi . . . in materia di republica et di privata." Paris, 1576. These have numerous notes and textual references in his autograph on blank pages at the beginning and end, besides extensive marginal notes. Donne's "Poems, with

elegies on the author's death," 1650, is another rare addition. This was Izaak Walton's copy with a few marginal notes by him and a note of ownership on the leaf preceding the title-page, "Izaak Walton. Given me by Mr. Marryot, the 7° of November 1650."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge is another English author whose notes the Library is always eager to find. After keen competition the Library was fortunate in purchasing at an auction "Il Petrarca." Venetia, 1651, with manuscript notes by Coleridge. Another work which ought to be valuable to students of Coleridge is "Letters of S. T. Coleridge, edited by E. H. Coleridge." London, 1895. This was E. H. Coleridge's own copy with sixty-two of the letters corrected and amplified from the manuscripts for a new edition which was never issued. The importance of Coleridge annotations is recognized when one realizes that out of similar material, and from his notebooks which the Library received from a gift of Norton Perkins, '98, grew that great masterpiece of John Livingston Lowes, "The Road to Xanadu."

The copy of Marianna Alcoforado's "Lettres Portugaises Traduits en Francois." Paris, 1669, given to Sir Edmund Gosse by Andrew Lang is now among the Library's possessions. On the fly-leaf Andrew Lang wrote the following verse: "The book you have lent me is vanished and gone. I send you a Donna. I can't find your Donne. A. L."

These are just a few of the purchases which would be of interest to a lover of English literature. Others include manuscript letters from Fanny Brawne to Fanny Keats, letters of G. B. Shaw, volumes with notes by Thomas Carlyle, Robert Browning, and William Shenstone. There are several, also, with the added interest of the theatre. One, James Sheridan Knowles' "The Beggar of Bethnal Green." London, 1834, is a presentation copy with the author's autograph, and inter-

leaved with manuscript stage instructions in the text. Another is a copy of Byron's "Marino Faliero." London, 1821. This is interleaved and prepared for the stage by the famous actor, Charles Macready, with many cuts and with manuscript additions, some of which are in Macready's hand. It has a presentation inscription signed, "Anthony Trollope," on the flyleaf, and the bookplate of Henry Irving.

In the field of American literature there is a group of books once belonging to James Russell Lowell with annotations in his hand; John Burrough's copy of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," with his underscorings and pencilled notes; Herman Melville's set of Shakespeare; the manuscript correspondence between F. H. Day and others regarding an American memorial to Keats, which includes letters from Edmund Gosse, Louise Imogen Guiney, Charles Eliot Norton, Henry James, George Edward Woodberry, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and a collection of forty letters from Amy Lowell to F. H. Day concerning the life of Keats.

Of a more miscellaneous character is a volume formerly belonging to the library of Harold Murdock, "The Regulations and Establishment of the Household of H. A. Percy, the 5th Earl of Northumberland," 1770. It is an extra-illustrated copy, made up in the eighteenth century by Richard Bull whose bookplate appears in each volume, and includes ten autograph letters written by Percy and five by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, besides many added illustrations and views of Alnwick, Warkworth, and others of the Percy estates. A large body of manuscript notes written by Bull is bound up at intervals throughout the volumes.

The Library is constantly on the watch for books of this description, hoping to enrich its present store of treasures. Had it not been for the generosity of Mr. Howe, probably none of the items here noted would have found their way to Harvard's shelves. Because

of their nature they are expensive, and the Library would not have been justified in purchasing them from its general book funds.

GERTRUDE M. SHAW

THE TYPOGRAPHY COLLECTION

EVER SINCE the earliest days of printing, the Bible has been a favorite subject for typographers, and so it is rather appropriate that Bruce Rogers' great lectern Bible should come, by his generous gift, to the Library as the crowning glory of the typography collection, of which his works form the largest group. It is one of the most beautiful books ever printed and yet one of the severest and most dignified. Issued in an edition of two hundred copies by the Oxford University Press, it consists of two folio volumes printed on hand-made paper from a special modification of Mr. Rogers' Centaur type. Of the one hundred and eighty other specimens of his art, the main collection was given in November 1927 by Professor Paul J. Sachs to commemorate the centenary of Charles Eliot Norton. Every stage in the development of the great printer is represented among these books: we have seventy-five examples of his work at the Riverside Press, thirty-four of that done for W. E. Rudge, and smaller numbers from each of the other presses where he worked. One of the most sought-after of all Riverside Press editions is the "Song of Roland," issued in folio in 1906 and limited to 220 copies. A gorgeous conception in perfect harmony with the text, it is illustrated with hand-colored decorations from line blocks in imitation of a series of stained glass roundels in the Cathedral of Chartres. On the title-page is a thistle printer's mark bearing the name of the Riverside Press and the familiar initials "b. r." A few other examples of Mr. Rogers' work may serve to give

some slight idea of the great variety of his interpretations. In 1918, in a limited edition of 150 copies printed at the Cambridge University Press, appeared the charming essay "On Friendship." This is especially notable for the clever use of printer's "flowers," rearranged from traditional arabesque forms evolved by early type founders before the end of the sixteenth century. In Eugene Field's "The Symbol and the Saint," done at the printing house of W. E. Rudge in 1924, the title represents a casement window made up of rules, commas, parentheses, etc., combined with cast ornaments and showing how remarkably effective such decoration can be. In 1928 Mr. Rogers gave especially dainty and whimsical treatment to Humbert Wolfe's "The Silver Cat and Other Poems" by framing text and title with tiny silver dots. Inside the frame of the title-page they are used to sketch in the parted curtains of a stage, on which, with great composure, sits the silver cat. The familiar thistle at the end is very effective in silver. Although only a few have been mentioned, all of our Rogers books are fascinating, representing, as they do, a wide range of types, both of his own design and of what was already at hand for his use.

Aside from the Rogers material, the typography group consists mainly of the splendid collection gathered together by Philip Hofer and presented by him to the Library in 1929. All periods are represented from the sixteenth century to the present, but the modern presses are by far the most numerous and interesting.

The present era of fine printing dates back to the late 1880's, when William Morris — poet, painter, designer, student of economics, street orator, etc. — founded the Kelmscott Press and, to use his own words, "began printing books with the hope of producing some which would have a definite claim to beauty." The 1892 Reynard is a good example of his work, which started a veritable renaissance in the history of fine

printing. Harvard's copy of his masterpiece, the Kelmscott Chaucer, is one of the thirteen printed on vellum and was presented by Henry Arthur Jones, the distinguished English dramatist.

All the well-known American printers of the period are represented in our collection. To mention only two notable ones who span the entire period of typographical development from those days to ours, we have forty-three of Daniel Berkeley Updike's Merrymount Press books, and twenty-seven of those printed by Thomas Bird Mosher of Portland.

The strictly twentieth century presses are the most interesting of all to me. Among the many English ones which I like are the Golden Cockerel Press and the Nonesuch Press. From the work of the former I think special mention might be made of the 1926 Æsop's Fables reprinted from the 1692 edition and limited to 350 copies. Our specimens of Nonesuch publications include the lovely 1928 Dante with Botticelli illustrations.

In the United States, John Henry Nash, of San Francisco, holds a high place among fine printers, and the Library has, among other things of his, Maurice Hewlett's "Quattrocentisteria," done in 1921, when, as one of six outstanding American typographers, he was invited by the Grolier Club to execute in his own way a book of his own choosing. Many other modern American presses have space on our shelves, among them the Village Press, the Peter Pauper Press, the Museum Press, the Brothers of the Book, and the press of William Edwin Rudge. The presses of both English and American universities should not go unmentioned, as they have done much to uphold printing standards. The collection has specimens of the output of the university presses of Harvard, Yale, Oxford, Cambridge, Princeton and Edinburgh.

Mr. Hofer's collection had examples not only of English and American printers, but of many in foreign

countries. Perhaps the best represented are the modern German presses, and of these the outstanding one seems to be the Bremer Press at Munich, from which we have twenty-four examples.

Of all twentieth century presses, the Officina Bodoni has the closest tie with the past. Beginning a private press at Montagnola, Switzerland, Dr. Hans Marder-steig obtained permission from the Italian government to revive and use some of the original Bodoni matrices still in existence. Later on, however, Italy decided that the Bodoni type should be returned to its native country and so the printing establishment was moved to Parma. This press has issued some really beautiful items, one of the nicest of which is the 1923 Shelley's "Epipsychidion" printed on vellum paper with the original Bodoni types. As for the great eighteenth century master himself, the collection is rich indeed, having sixteen books and a few very interesting fugitive pieces from the Bodoni Press. The genuine and the counterfeit 1789 editions of Tasso's "Aminta" stand side by side, while in a portfolio lie the Ode to Napoleon printed by Bodoni in the royal garden at Parma on the occasion of the Emperor's visit, and a sheet of note paper of the Armée d'Italie.

Other eighteenth century printers, Barbou and Cazin in France, and Baskerville and Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press in England, must be passed over with the briefest mention. The collection of the output of the last named press was made almost complete by the gift from Mrs. Percival Merritt in 1934. The Hofer collection also had seven Elzevir imprints and eight Estienne's to represent the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but the main interest of the group does not lie in these early periods.

In connection with sixteenth century printing it should be observed that Harvard has an exceptional Aldine collection kept in a separate group, and that

many other specimens of fine printing form part of our regular classifications, record of them being kept in the Treasure Room in the list of printing specimens.

No printed description can do justice to such a group of books as the typography collection, since only a few can be considered in so brief a space. To be appreciated in full they must be seen and studied.

CONSTANCE CARTER

THE SPARKS MANUSCRIPTS

AMONG THE NUMEROUS BEQUESTS to Harvard College Library is the well-known collection of manuscripts from the library of Jared Sparks, president of the University from 1849 to 1854. A recent count of the collection shows a total of about three hundred and twenty-six pieces, including the bound volumes of copies made from the English, French and Spanish archives. One of the most imposing portions of the collection, under the title of the Bernard Papers, consists of thirteen ornately bound volumes which cover the official correspondence of Governor (afterwards Sir Francis) Bernard, during the years 1758 to 1770, approximately, while he was royal governor, first in the two Jerseys, and afterwards in Massachusetts Bay. It is here, and also in the three volumes on the American Revolution, that the greatest number of original letters and documents are gathered. Sparks's personal correspondence includes a number of worth-while original letters, as, for example, a voluminous correspondence with Edward Everett, many letters from Charles Sumner, and more than twenty from the pen of Lafayette. In general, however, the collection is not an original one from the point of view of the collector of autographical specimens. Mr. Sparks

was after facts, and when he could not use the sources directly, he did the next best thing, got permission to have copies made. This work, much of it past the century mark now, is generally speaking vastly superior as to legibility, ink and paper to what we are producing in our machine-made world of today.

This gift is so closely connected with the development of his life that it is difficult to separate the one from the other, since his collections were largely made to serve as the reservoir from which proceeded his life work — whether as teacher, clergyman, historian or president of the University. But without going into a detailed study of his life, it may be said that, despite the careful Calendar made by Justin Winsor in 1889, this collection has remained difficult of access to the student of American history. Some time ago it was decided to attempt a card catalogue of these papers; this is now completed and available in the Lower Treasure Room. The work was undertaken under the supervision of Mr. Winship, and almost at the outset it was decided to make the entries as far as possible alphabetical. This method was pursued with few or no cross-references. Certain items and features appeared so often and in such profusion that guide cards have been sparingly inserted — covering, for example, references to Armies and Navies; Early Censuses; Education (including material on Harvard College — and it may here be noted that entries were found relating to students and events which proved worth citing in the Archives collection); Epidemics; Forts; Fisheries and Ships and Shipping; Maps; Newspapers; North American Indians; Wars — much on the Revolution, but scanty references to our subsequent wars — though there is a sizeable amount of entries under Slavery; Nullification, etc.; and Religion — to enumerate a few items only. We find a good amount of material on Boston, Cambridge and other old settlements in New England,

New York, Pennsylvania, etc., together with direct references to Baltimore, Charleston, Mount Desert, Brandywine, Bunker Hill and the like.

When we look for great men, Washington comes first, followed by Governor Bernard, Governor Hutchinson, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette and Sparks himself. These notables, together with a long list of individuals, make up an important part of the catalogue.

Sparks is known the world over as a distinguished historical scholar of whom it is related that he always wanted to own the books he thought would be useful to him. He was "nationally minded" and among his contemporaries was considered "remarkable for improvement of time." He believed in the "dignity of history"; his "main desire was to write a history of the United States" from 1763 to the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. He did not carry out this wish, though his "Life of George Washington," and the series known as the "Library of American Biography," to which he contributed and which he edited, are of great historical value. He was perhaps the first American historian to go direct to the sources for his material, and he seems to have had a flair for facts, together with the personality which enabled him to obtain access to English and French material not hitherto used for historical writing by anyone either side of the Atlantic.

To diverge from the serious and worth-while and give a single instance of an out-of-the-ordinary item, may be here inserted the following extract, as it appears in the Chalmers' Papers Relating to New England — three volumes in very poor and fading handwriting, which are listed under the caption "New England Papers."

Golden Fan

Letter Britain. April 1725, Benjamin Franklin wrote a letter to Sir Hans Sloan; Informing him: that having been lately in the northern parts of America he had procured a purse made of Asbestos Stone; a piece of the stone and a piece of wood; the pithy part of which was turned into stone, which the inhabitants call Sala-

mander Cotton. Hearing that he was a lover of curiosities he had made the tender of these to purchase and would get one to him. Goes out of town in two or three days.

While the above has little intrinsic value, it serves to show the type of unexpected entry which may lighten the dull hours of the researcher. Parts of the collection are rich in such surprise items, and one gets stray hints now and again of unsuspected riches.

The last section of the collection is a series of several thousand letters which had been preserved down the years by Mr. Sparks, generally speaking personal in character. These are now arranged by the name of the writer in alphabetized folders, which are chronological in their sequence. Through them one gets much in the way of historical fact, and here also will be found references to the many societies in which he was interested.

No long biographical work on the life of Jared Sparks has appeared recently, but when the time comes to write of him, his diaries, letters, and in fact the entire collection, will furnish an intimate and revealing portrayal of this man whose life to his last days was vivid, varied and purposeful.

Apparently the existence of a card catalogue of these papers is not yet widely known, and it is hoped that more people will become familiar with its existence and will make use of it as a short cut to the unique and historically valuable collection of one of our great American historical scholars.

JULIA M. MAYNARD

LAWRENCE BARRETT

THROUGH THE GIFTS OF the Friends of the Library there has recently been received for the Theatre Collection an important collection of material by and relating to Lawrence Barrett, the distinguished Ameri-

can actor. This material includes 337 autograph letters, chiefly by Barrett to his wife; 22 manuscript plays; 8 prompt books; orchestral scores and incidental music to the plays; and 4 scrap books with newspaper clippings relating to the actor. It forms a most interesting complement to the Booth-Barrett correspondence described in the last number of the "Notes."

The manuscript plays, many of which have never appeared in print, illustrate a noteworthy phase of Lawrence Barrett's career. Barrett earnestly endeavored to encourage our native American drama. Feeling that the best way to better the American stage was to promote worth-while plays by native dramatists, he purchased the acting rights to as many such plays as he could find. In the pursuit of this ideal Barrett risked considerable losses, for the type of plays he sought were generally at variance with popular taste. It was he who sponsored Howells' "Yorick's Love," Young's "Pendragon" and "Ganelon," and Boker's "Francesca da Rimini."

Of special interest among the manuscripts is a hitherto unrecorded play by William Young, entitled "The Heir of the Roncesvalles," and an anonymous dramatic adaptation of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," written especially for Lawrence Barrett.

The large collection of 255 autograph letters by Lawrence Barrett to his wife constitutes a valuable contribution both to biographical knowledge of the actor and to general information on the contemporary stage. They were written from various cities and towns in the United States visited by Barrett and his company over a period of more than two decades. A few random excerpts will serve to suggest the charm and interest of this unpublished correspondence:

PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1866.

. . . Business this past week has been very fine — in fact something very great for so small a Theatre. My share for the week

will be nearly $900. On Monday we do *Romeo and Juliet* — by which time I trust my express packages will be here — although I am not certain whether I will ever wear pads again. Everybody assured me the evenings I went without them that my Leg was perfection! What do you think, Darling? You ought to know, if any one does. . . .

San Francisco, June 30, 1879.

. . . The engagement at Oregon was a genuine success and closed to the largest house ever seen at an entertainment there — $800 — & it will do again and for more money. Things there are making history very fast. The Wallack engagement was the worst ever played in the City. He closed with *Rosedale*, three performances but it added nothing to his pocket or his fame. He went to sleep in the 2nd act at the matinee poor old fellow. He went overland today, having given up his third week to Joe Murphy and two gentlemen of the Prize Ring. . . . I think Boucicault furnished the money to pay Wallack, as they feared I would get the management in case he was not paid — but they are doomed in any event. Wallack played one night to $20. . . .

St. Paul, September 11, 1886.

. . . I am not going to fill my letters with complaints, dear, but you well know that these absences do not grow easier to bear as I grow older, and I often wonder how I get through them. That I am enabled to live a decent life in these wanderings is due to my love of my own darling. . . . Other men go to drink or women. I hope for a few years of ease before I die, when we can forget the Theatre and not expect separations. While I have my health I will work patiently to that end. . . .

Similar expressions occur again and again throughout the letters. The great acclaim which followed Barrett on all his tours proved insufficient compensation for the discomforts of travel and the pangs of loneliness. Sensitive, melancholy, physically none too robust, he was not constituted for the rigorous life of an itinerant player. Both Barrett and his devoted wife looked longingly to the day of his retirement from the stage.

That day never came. On March 17, 1891, while playing DeMauprat to Booth's Richelieu at the Broadway Theatre, New York, he was suddenly stricken. Characteristically, he tried to finish the performance. It was at once his last appearance on any stage and the frustration of all his dreams. A few days later he died.

This new accession to the Theatre Collection has an especially great significance, in that it completes the fund of source material necessary for the writing of an adequate biography of Lawrence Barrett. With a large store of data now available, the task awaits only the advent of a competent person to undertake it.

LILLIAN A. HALL

SCRIBBLINGS AND MARGINALIA

EVERY LIBRARIAN abhors the reader who scribbles his comments on the margins of the library's books; such books are forever an eyesore to him, and dire punishments are meted out to a scribbler caught in the act. Yet, paradoxically, the same librarian will joyfully pay perhaps a hundred dollars for a book whose margins are more or less covered with scribbled notes. One day last summer the Harvard Librarian did just this. He cabled to a bookseller in Tunbridge Wells for a book he knew was thus defaced, and a fortnight later it was on his desk. The work thus secured was a rather shabby copy of the first three volumes of Abbé Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History" (1727–28). To the Librarian's delight, and later to that of Professor Lowes when the volumes were shown him, there proved to be manuscript notes, some in pencil, but mostly in ink, on ninety-nine pages of the first two volumes. (Apparently the annotator wearied of his task before reaching the third volume.) Some of these notes were of only a line or two, while others extended around all three margins. They showed not only the writer's thoughts on the text he was reading, but his way of working. They were written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge!

Of late years the Library has acquired a goodly number of books with annotations by Coleridge — he seems always to have "scribbled" as he read. Some of these

were bought with the Henry Saltonstall Howe fund, some given by Norton Perkins, '98, or bought from the fund given in his memory, and others came from miscellaneous sources. A list of these, together with several presentation copies from Coleridge to some of his friends follows.

COLERIDGEANA

Aristophanes. Birds. Translated by H. F. Cary. London, 1824.

Manuscript note of Coleridge dated "12F 1827" on pp. 64–65.

Barclay, John. Argenis. Amsterdam, 1659.

Manuscript notes signed S. T. C. on fly-leaves and inside of cover.

Baxter, Richard. Reliquiae Baxterianae. London, 1696.

Originally the property of George Frere, with note on endpaper: "This book was lent by me to Samuel Taylor Coleridge and returned to me by his exors after his death, with his marginal notes. — Geo. Frere."

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. Aids to Reflection. London, 1825.

Contains Coleridge's manuscript notes in preparation for a new edition.

Biographia Literaria. London, 1817.

Presentation copy from the author to Josiah Wade.

Conciones ad Populum. (Bristol), 1775.

Coleridge's own copy, presented by him to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, with annotations and corrections in his handwriting.

Fire, Famine and Slaughter. (London, 1796.)

Corrected proof sheets with author's corrections and emendations in manuscript.

The Friend; A Series of Essays. A New Ed. London, 1818.

With a presentation inscription to T. Allsop from S. T. Coleridge and manuscript corrections and notes.

The Friend. A New Ed. London, 1818.

With a presentation inscription to Hyman Hurwitz from S. T. Coleridge and a few manuscript corrections.

Life of Andrew Marvell. n.p., n.d.

Excerpted from Northern Worthies by Hartley Coleridge, with copious manuscript notes in several hands, some of them by S. T. Coleridge.

Sibylline Leaves. London, 1817.

Author's proof sheets given by him to his biographer, James Gillman. It contains numerous annotations and corrections in Coleridge's hand, original autograph verses and notes in a different hand.

Sibylline Leaves. London, 1817.

Author's presentation copy to Miss Ford, with autograph and some corrections and marginal notes in his hand.

Sibylline Leaves. London, 1817.

Author's presentation copy to Miss Fricker, with inscription and corrections in his own hand.

The Statesman's Manual. London, 1816.

With presentation inscription to Edward Coleridge from his uncle, S. T. Coleridge.

Zapolya; A Christmas Tale. London, 1817.

Copy A — With presentation inscription to H. Johnstone, Esq[re] from S. T. Coleridge.

Copy B — With presentation inscription to Robert Jameson from S. T. Coleridge. Manuscript corrections pp. 31, 57.

[Coleridge, Samuel Taylor.] On January 1, 1818, will be published Vol. I, pt. I, of the Encyclopaedia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an Original Plan. (London?, 1817.)

Contains manuscript note in Coleridge's hand.

Fleury, L'Abbé. Ecclesiastical History, Translated by H. Herbert. Vols. I–III. 1727–28.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge's copy with his autograph annotations on the margins. 53 pp. of vol. i and 46 pp. of vol. ii have annotations.

Flögel, Karl Friedrich. Geschichte der homischen Literatur. Liegnitz, etc., 1784–87.

A copy which formerly belonged to Robert Southey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, with marginal notes in their handwriting and with Southey's autograph.

[Hale, Nathan.] The American System or the Effects of High Duties on Imports. Boston, 1828.

Manuscript annotation on both sides of title-page.

Milton, John. Poems upon Several Occasions. 2d ed. London, 1791.

Coleridge's copy freely annotated by him in manuscript. Bequeathed by him to Wm. Gillman.

Petrarca, Francisco. Il Petrarca di Nuovo Ristampato. Venetia, 1651.

Contains manuscript notes in Coleridge's hand.

Schiller. Wallenstein.

Manuscript pencil notes, few and faint, interlined in manuscript copy which Coleridge used in making his translation.

Shakespeare. Stockdale's Edition. London, 1784.

Coleridge's copy, with notes and emendations in his hand, on 22 pages. Formerly the property of Mrs. Gillman.

Swedenborg, Emanuel. Pars Prima De Cultu . . . (and Pars Secunda). London, 1745–91.

Contains manuscript notes in Coleridge's hand.

Walker, John. A Dictionary of the English Language. London, 1775.

Coleridge's copy, with autograph letter signed, from Coleridge to Mr. Newmagen, inserted. Contains manuscript notes in Coleridge's hand.

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.